

(81,000), and Nkoro (4,550) which are mutually intelligible and adjacent in a northeast area, just as Akassa = Akaha (4,900) and Nembe = Brass (66,600) are mutually intelligible in a southeast area (and partly so with northeast dialects); Central-Western Ijo, whose self-designation is Ijo, subdivided areally as South-Central = Lower Ijo, including Apoi (3,100), Bassan (8,850), Boma = Bumo (24,600), East Trakiri (3,850), Ikibiri, Ogbom (31,000), Olodiana (13,350), and Oporoma (8,600) which are mutually intelligible with each other and with south-east dialects but not with northeast dialects; North-Central = Upper Ijo, including Ekpetiama (9,400), Gbaran (9,400), and Kolokuma (29,500), which are mutually intelligible with each other, with South-Central dialects, partly so with southeast and not at all with northeast dialects; North-East-Central (first reported by Williamson), including the mutually intelligible Amegi-Biseni (4,800) and Okordia (3,600), of which the latter is partly intelligible to North-Central dialects, the former not; North-Western = Western Ijo, including Kabo (17,150), Kumbo (11,500), Mein (58,200), West Tarakri (31,700), and Operemar (40,700), which are mutually intelligible with each other, with North-Central and South-Central, but not with North-East-Central nor with Eastern dialects; South-Western (first reported by Williamson), including Arogbo (17,650), Eduwini = Iduwini (9,800), Ogulagha (4,200), and Oporoza = Gbaramatu (6,150), which are mutually intelligible with each other, with South-Central and North-West, less so with North-Central, but not with North-East-Central nor with Eastern dialects. 927,750. Ijo dialects are spoken in Nigeria, mostly in Degema and Yenagoa Provinces, Rivers State, and in Delta Province, Midwestern State.

AFFILIATION. Member of KWA phylum.

INDIC = INDO-ARYAN

GROUPING. The classifications of Grierson (1903-1927), Chatterji (1945), and Firth (1968) permit listing the INDIC languages in terms of 'zones' (such as CENTRAL INDIC), 'groups' (such as DARDIC), and single languages (such as Romany).

Languages that are included in some of the zones may turn out to constitute INDIC branches, but not enough comparative work has been done to justify equating these zones and groups with established separate branches (Fairbanks 1966). Southworth (1958) and Pattanayak (1966) have now begun studies to establish INDIC branches on a comparative basis.

There are no clear linguistic boundaries between zones; instead, one finds transitional areas of neighboring intelligibility, though there is a genuine boundary between Marathi, on the one hand, and Gujarati, Rajasthani, Western Hindi, and Eastern Hindi, on the other.

The MODERN or NEW INDO-ARYAN languages derive from Old Indo-Aryan and Middle Indo-Aryan (Emeneau 1966). Old Indo-Aryan is represented both by a single dialect, *Classical Sanskrit, and by a set of dialects, *Vedic Sanskrit. The earliest form of Middle Indo-Aryan is found in the *Pali texts. The PRAKRITS, which partially underlie the modern languages, include *Ardhamagadhi, *Avanti, *Maharashtri, *Magadhi, and *Sauraseni.

Vogelin, C.F. and Voegelin, F.M. "

Excerpts from "Languages of the World" (?) in
Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 7, No. 8 (?)

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DARDIC. Morgenstierne (1961) and Emeneau (1966) take the DARDIC languages to be definitely INDIC rather than IRANIAN, even though DARDIC does show divergent features. The languages listed below follow Strand (1973), who follows Morgenstierne. These languages are divided into four groups in addition to two coordinate languages.

CENTRAL = KŌHISTĀNĪ. At least 7,000 speakers. Primarily in the Swat Kohistan in Pakistan.

1. Baškarik = Gāwri = Gārwi = Dirī.
2. Maiyā. Ds. Čilis, Dubēri, Gowro, Kanyawāli. In the Mayo District, Indus Kohistan.
3. Tirāhi.
4. Torwāli.
5. Woṭapūri-Kaṭārqaḷāi.

CITRAL

6. Kalaša. Ds. Northern Kalaša, Southern Kalaša.
7. Khowār = Citrāli = Citrarī = Arnyā = Arniyā = Qāšqarī.
8. Kašmīri = Kēšur. D. also Kaštawāri, and transitional dialects to Punjabi. In Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan and India).

KUNAR

9. Damēli = Damel. Gid Valley on the east side of the Kunar River in southern Chitral, Pakistan.
10. Gawar-bāti = Narisāti = Narsāti.
11. Šumāšti.
12. Pašai = Laghmāni = Laurowani = Dēhgāni = Degano. Ds. Northeastern, including Čalās-Kuṇangol and Čugani; Northwestern; Southeastern, including Damenč, Lower Darra-i Nūr, Sum = Šale = Šāri, Upper Darra-i Nūr; Southwestern.

ŠINĀ

13. Dūmāki.
14. Phaluṛa = Palūla = Palola = Ƨangarik. Ds. Phaluṛa proper = Ašrēti = Ashret = Biyōri, in Dir Kohistan, Pakistan; Sāwi = Sau (on the Kunar River, Pakistan). 800-1,000. In a few villages on the eastern side of the lower Chitral Valley.
15. Sina. Ds. Astōri, Brōkpa, Brōkpa of Drās, Čilāsī, Ƨah, Gilgiti, Gurēzi, Hanū. 100,000. Jammu and Kashmir from the Afghan-Pakistan border to the U.N. cease fire line.

CENTRAL INDIC ZONE. 125,000,000. Western India south of the Himalayas between the Pakistan border and the center of the Indian subcontinent.

16. Banjuri = Labhani. Ds. Bahrupia, Gujarat Banjuri, Kakeri, Labanki, Panjab Banjuri.
17. Bhili. Less than 2,000,000. In mountainous areas where the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan converge. Relatively homogeneous but with numerous local variants. Bhili forms a connecting link between Gujarati and Rajasthani.
18. Gujarati = Gujerati. Ds. Gamadia = Gramya (including Ahmedabad [in central and northwest Ahmedabad Province], Anawla = Bhathela [spoken

by the Bathela Brahmans of districts of Surat, Baroda], Eastern Broach, Charotari [in part of Kaira and Baroda districts], Patani [in eastern Mehsana district, Banaskantha district, and Sabarkantha district; Pakistan Gujarati is probably a subdialect of Patani], Patidari [part of Kaira district], Surati [in Surat and Broach districts], Vadorari [part of Kaira and Baroda]; Kakari (spoken by Kekars in the Deccan); Kathiyawadi (on the Kathiawar Peninsula — including Gohilwadi = Bhawnagari, Holadi, Jhalawadi, Sorathi); Kharwa (spoken by Moslem seamen on Piram Island and in part of Ahmedabad Province on the east coast of Kathiawar Peninsula); Parsi (spoken by the Parsis); Standard Gujarati (including Bombay Gujarati, Nagari [spoken by Nagar Brahmans], Patnuli = Saurashtri [spoken by silk weavers of Madras and Deccan], Saurashtra Standard [the speech of educated speakers in state of Gujarat]; Tarimuki = Ghisadi [spoken by wandering blacksmiths in Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Amrasti, Akola, Buldana, and other cities in southern India]). 16,000,000. Mostly in state of Gujarat (15,150,000); also Bombay (840,000), Madhya Pradesh (160,000), Rajasthan (53,000), Mysore (26,000), Andhra Pradesh (16,000), West Bengal (15,000), Madras (15,000), Punjab and Delhi (14,000), Uttar Pradesh (14,000), and less than 10,000 each in Bihar, Orissa, Keerola.

19. Western Hindi = Hindi = Urdu = Hindust(h)ani = Khari-boli. Ds. Bangaru = Hariani = Deswali = Desari = Jatu = Jati = Chamarwa (4,000,000), Braj Bhakha = Braj Bhasha = Antarbedi = Antarvedi (11,500,000), Bundeli = Bundel Khandi (8,000,000), Hindustani (30,000,000), Kanauji (6,000,000). 60,000,000. North central India encompassing central and western portions of Uttar Pradesh, northern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Punjab. There are also colonies of Western Hindi speakers in other parts of the world: Africa (2,000,000), the Guianas (100,000), Surinam (285,000), Fiji (240,176). High Hindi and Urdu serve as literary forms for 30,000,000, and Bazaar Hindi = Chaltu = Chalu = Laghu Hindi serves as a lingua franca for millions more. There are actually four varieties of literary Western Hindi: Hindi = High Hindi = Nagari Hindi = Literary Hindi = Standard Hindi (the Hindi written in Nagari script has been de-Persianized and de-Arabicized, with Sanskrit words introduced); Urdu (written in Arabic script with many Persian and Arabic loans); Dakhini (written in Arabic script, but with little Persianization); Rekhta (a form of Urdu used in poetry). All but the last variety are also represented by spoken subdialects.
20. Khandesi = Ahirani = Dhed Gujar. Ds. also Dangri, Kunbi = Kunbau. 1,000,000. In East and West Khandesi, and in the neighboring districts of Nisik in Maharashtra, and Akola, Nimar and Buldana in Madhya Pradesh.
21. Panjabi = Punjabi = Eastern Panjabi. D. also Dogri-Kongri (in the Kangra district of Panjab State and the southern part of Jammu and Kathua districts of Jammu and Kashmir). 20,000,000. Northwestern India (in the states of Panjab and Rajasthan) and across the border into Pakistan to just west of the city of Lahore. Panjabi and Western Hindi = Urdu are not separated by a language barrier.

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22. Rajasthani. Ds. Central-eastern Rajasthani (4,000,000; in the Jaipur, eastern Sikar, northern Tonk, western Sawai Madhopur, Kotah, northern Jhalawar, eastern Bundi districts of Rajasthan Province, and in the Morena and Shivpuri districts of Madhya Bharat [including the Ajmeri, Havauti, Jaipuri, Kishangari, and Sawai Madhopur = Ladi subdialects]); Gujuri (spoken by the Gujurs of the hills north of the Punjab and Pahari areas in Hazara, Swat, and Kashmir); Mal(a)vi (in Chittorgarh and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan Province, and in the Rajgarh, Shajapur, Mandasaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, western Bhilsa, and western Goona districts of Madhya Bharat Province, in the Raisen and northwest Sehore districts of Bhopal Province, and in the Hoshangabad, Betul, and Nimar districts of Madhya Pradesh Province); Marwari = Me(r)wari (9,000,000; Rajasthan Province in all districts except Jaipur, Kotah, Tonk, Alwar, Bundi Jhalawar, and eastern Ajmer — also in Pakistan and into the Hissar district of the Panjab [including the Eastern, Northern, Southern, Standard, and Western subdialects]); Nimadi (small enclaves in Madhya Pradesh); Northeastern Rajasthans (in the Alwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan Province, and in the Gurgaon and Mohindergarh districts of Punjab State [including the Ahirwati and Mewati subdialects]). 22,000,000. Mostly in Rajasthan State; also in Madhya Pradesh State, and along the eastern border of Bahawalpur in Pakistan, and in Punjab State.

EASTERN INDIC ZONE. 140,000,000. India, from the states of Bihar and Orissa to the easternmost part of Assam. The languages of this group developed from the Magadhan Prakrit. The languages listed below are sometimes subdivided as Western Magadhan (the Bhojpuri dialect of Bihari), Central Magadhan (the Maithili and Magahi dialects of Bihari) and Eastern Magadhan (Bengali-Assamese and Oriya). Pattanayak (1966) bifurcates this group, on comparative evidence, into Oriya, on one hand, and Bengali-Assamese, on the other.

23. Bengali = Bangla-Bhasa. Ds. Assamese (including Eastern Assamese, Western Assamese; 6,000,000 in Assam and 10,000,000 in Bangladesh); Bengali (including Central Bengali = Standard Bengali spoken in West Bengal in the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, and the northern part of Midnapore and the eastern half of Burdwan; Eastern Bengali spoken in Bangladesh [including East Central and Haijong]; Northern Bengali, spoken in Bangladesh and West Dinajpur in the state of West Bengal, and the northeastern tip of Purnea in the state of Bihar [including Koch. Siripuria]; Rajbangsi, spoken in Bangladesh in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, and Darjeeling of West Bengal, and the western borders of the districts of Boalpara and the Garo Hills of Assam [including Bahe, spoken in Darjeeling]; Southeastern Bengali, spoken in Bangladesh [including Chakma]; Southwestern Bengali, spoken in the southern two-thirds of the Bengali-speaking area of Midnapore in West Bengal; Western Bengali, spoken in West Bengal in the districts of Bankura, Birbhum, and the western half of Burdwan, and in Bihar State in Dhanbad, Manbhum, in the northern quarter of Singbhum, and in the south and east of Santhal

Parganas [including also Kharia Thar, in Manbhum; Mal Pahoria, in Santhal Parganas and adjoining Birbhum; Saraki]]. 76,000,000. Northeastern India in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, and Assam in India; and Bangladesh.

24. Bihari. Ds. Bhojpuri = Bhojpuriya = Hindusthani = Deswali = Khotla = Piscimas (23,500,000 in the Gorakhpur and Banaras divisions of Uttar Pradesh, and in the districts of Champaran, Saran, Shahabad, Palamau, and Ranchi in western Bihar, as well as hundreds of thousands in Calcutta; subdialects include Domra, Madhesi, Nagpuri = Chotar Nagpuri = Sadani = Sadri = Dikkukaji [2,000,000 in the Ranchi and Palamau districts of southwest Bihar], Southern Standard Bhojpuri = Kharwar [7,000,000, Ballia and Ghazipur districts in Uttar Pradesh, Saran, and Shahabad districts in Bihar; considered the standard for Bhojpuri as a whole], Northern Standard Bhojpuri = Gorakhpuri = Sarawaria = Basti [10,000,000 in the districts of Basti, Gorakhpur, and Deoria in Uttar Pradesh, and in Champaran in Bihar], Tharu [Tarai districts of Nepal], Western Standard Bhojpuri = Purbi = Benarsi [6,000,000, in the districts of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Banaras, Mirzapur, and the extreme tip of Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh]); Magahi (including Central, Northern, Southern; 10,000,000 in south Bihar and in the eastern part of the Patna Division, in most of the north of Chotanagpur Division, and in the Malda District of Bengal); Maithili = Tirahutia (including Central Colloquial, Chikachiki, Eastern Maithili [including Khotla], Johahi, Standard Maithili, Southern Maithili, Western Maithili). 15,000,000 speakers in the whole of the districts of Darbhanga, Musaffarpur, Purnea, Mongyr, and Bhagalpur in Bihar, in the eastern parts of the districts of Champaran and Patna, and the northern part of Santhal Paraganas districts. It is also spoken by the people of the Tarai in Nepal on the borders of Bhagalpur and Tirhut divisions of Bihar.
25. Oriya = Odri = Utkali = Uriya. Ds. Bhatrī, spoken in the northeast of the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh (intermediate between other dialects and Halbi); Halbi = Halabi = Mahari = Mehari, spoken by the Halba (30,000 in Madhya Pradesh, Bastar, Balaghat Chanda, and Bhandara districts, and across the border into the Koraput and other districts of Orissa adjacent to Madhya Pradesh [including Adkuri, Bastari, Chandari, Gachikolo, Mehari, Mari, Sundi, in one group, and the more divergent dialects of Bunjia, Nahari, and Kamari = Kawari]); Mughalbandi = Oriya proper = Standard Oriya, spoken all over Orissa and spilling over into Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh; Northwest Oriya, spoken in the northernmost part of Raigarh District; Oriya of North Balasore, spoken in the northern Balasore District of Orissa; Oriya of Midnapore, spoken in West Bengal; Oriya of western and northwestern Orissa, spoken on the Orissa-Madhya Pradesh border; Southern Oriya, spoken by some of the lower castes in the district of Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
26. Eastern Hindi = Kosali (a single language constituting the East-Central Zone).

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Ds. Awadhi-Bagheli (20,750,000; Uttar Pradesh, northwestern Madhya Pradesh, and East Madhya Pradesh), Chhattisgarhi = Laria = Khatahi (6,000,000; Madhya Pradesh, Bihar). 30,000,000. India: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Nepal.

27. Marathi (a single language constituting the Southern Zone). Ds. Deccan Marathi = Desi = Dekini (14,500,000; in central Maharashtra), Konkan = Gomataki = Goanese (2,000,000; in the district of Ratnagiri and the area of Goa along the southern Konkan strip of Maharashtra, in the Mysore district of Ramra Shingoa and the Kamara district of Kerala State); Konkan Standard = Bankoti = Kunabi = North = Central Konkan (3,000,000; in the north and central sections of the Konkan strip of Maharashtra); Varhadi-Nagpuri Marathi (5,000,000; in Eastern Marathi, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh). 28,500,000. India: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh.

NORTHERN = PAHARI = HIMALAYAN ZONE. 10,000,000. Nepal and most of northwestern India on the slopes of the Himalayas in the states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

28. Garhwali. 1,200,000. In the Garhwal districts of India.
29. Kumauni = Kumaoni. 1,000,000. Northwestern India, primarily in the Almora and Nainital districts.
30. Nepali = Nepalese = Gorkhali = Khas Kura = Parbatiya = Eastern Pahari. 8,000,000. Nepal.
31. Western Pahari. Ds. Baghati, Bradrawah, Chameali, Jaunsari, Kiuthali, Kului, Mandeali, Satlaj, Sirmauri. 2,000,000. India: Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.

NORTHWEST INDIC ZONE. 20,000,000. Chiefly in Pakistan between the Indo-Pakistani border and the Indus River.

32. Lahnda = Western Panjabi = Hindi. Ds. Northeastern Lahnda in the districts of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Hazara, Attack, parts of Kashmir, and in Kohat; Northwestern Lahnda in the districts of Jhelum, Peshawar, Hazara, Attack; Standard Lahnda = Southern Lahnda throughout the Panjabi area of Pakistan including Multani, Thali. 15,000,000. Northeast Pakistan.
33. Sindhi. Ds. Kachchi, spoken in the Kutch District of Gujarat State (speakers now largely relocated in Pakistan); Lari, spoken in the northwestern portions of the Kutch District in India, and the southern part of Hyderabad in Pakistan; Lasi, spoken west along the coast from Karachi in Pakistan to the district of Las Bela, Kalat; Macharia, spoken in the Kapurthala district of Panjab State by a migratory tribe of fowlers; Siraiki, spoken from northern Khaipur to the junction of Khaipur, Quetta, and Kalat, to a small section in northeastern Kalat; Thareli, spoken along the western border of Rajasthan State in India, and in the western portions of Hyderabad and Khaipur in Pakistan; Vicholo = Central Hindi, spoken in central and northern Hyderabad and southern Khaipur in Pakistan. 5,000,000. Gujarat and Rajasthan states in India, Hyderabad, Kharpur, Kalat and Quetta in Pakistan. Massive relocations have occurred since the partition of India

River

33. Yaugang. Madang District, New Guinea.
34. Yele. 1,500. Rossel Island, east of the eastern tip of New Guinea.
35. Yerakai. 326. West of Lake Chambri, Sepik District, New Guinea.

AFFILIATION. None proposed.

INTER-ANDINE = PAEZ-COCONUCO

GROUPING. Three branches, COCONUCAN (languages numbered 1-6), PANAKUITAN = PAEZ (7-9) and POPAYANENSE (10-11) comprise the INTER-ANDINE family. The BARBACOAN family, sometimes included in INTER-ANDINE, is now considered to be coordinate with INTER-ANDINE in PAEZAN (Greenberg 1960a).

COCONUCAN

1. *Coconuco. Southwestern Colombia.
2. *Guanaco. Southwestern Colombia.
3. Moguez = Guambia. Southwestern Colombia.
4. Polindaro. Southwestern Colombia.
5. *Puben = Pubenaro. Southwestern Colombia.
6. Totoró. Colombia.

PANAKUITAN = PAEZ

7. Paez. 20,000. Southwestern Colombia.
8. Paniquitá = Panikita. Sometimes considered to be a dialect of (7). Southwestern Colombia.
9. *Quilla = Killa. Sometimes listed as member of BARBACOAN or CHIBCHAN. Southwestern Colombia.

POPAYANENSE

10. *Popayán. Southwestern Colombia.
11. *Puracé. May have been a dialect of (10). Southwestern Colombia.

AFFILIATION. Member of MACRO-CHIBCHAN phylum.

IRANIAN

GROUPING. Comparative linguistic evidence reflects an earlier split from Proto-IRANIAN into languages which are now classified as EASTERN and WESTERN IRANIAN. Other additional group classifications merely reflect geographic location rather than paths of descent. Thus, the NORTHERN IRANIAN languages of Russia represent a subgroup of EASTERN IRANIAN; Parachi andOrmuri (included in EASTERN) are sometimes assigned to a 'CENTRAL' group, as is Balochi (even though Balochi is included in WESTERN IRANIAN).

*Avestan is an extinct literary language in which the sacred books of the Zoroastrian religion, *The Avesta*, was written.

EASTERN

NORTHERN = (SAKA-) SCYTHIAN. These languages were formerly spoken in south Russia and as far west as Hungary. Except for Khwarizmian (3) and Kho-

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both sides of the Afghan-Soviet border, some 30 miles north of Ishkashim.

15. Wakhi. Less than 5,000. Afghanistan east of Ishkashim and still farther east in the upper Yarkhun Valley of Chitral, Pakistan.

WESTERN. Some languages of this group are sometimes subgrouped as 'NORTH-WEST' (e.g., Kurdish, Tat, Talysh), or as 'SOUTHERN' (e.g., Persian, Luri, Bakhtiari).

16. Bakhtiari. Southern Iran in two tribal groups: the Hoflang and the Chaharlang.
17. Balochi = Baluchi. Ds. Eastern, east of Quetta; Western, including Makrani. Pakistan (1,000,000); Afghanistan (200,000); Iran along eastern border adjacent to Pakistan and Afghanistan (600,000); an enclave in the Turkmen SSR in the Merv region (8,000); areas in north Pakistan, India (5,000); and islands of the Persian Gulf and the northern coast of the Arabian Peninsula (15,000).
18. Gabri. Spoken by Persian Zoroastrians in the Yezd and Kerman regions of Iran.
19. Gilaki = Gelaki. Less than 100,000. The Gilan region of Iran.
20. Gurani.
21. Kumzai.

KURDISH. Bacon (1964) lists Zaga Kurdish and Kermanji Kurdish as separate languages. Estimates range from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000. Eastern Turkey (2,000,000), northwestern Iran (1,000,000), northern Syria (250,000), Iraq (900,000), Soviet Armenia (several thousand).

22. Kermanji = Southern Kurdish = Eastern Kurdish. Ds. including Arbil = Irbil, Bingird, Mukri, Pizdar, Riwandiz = Riwanduz, Suleimaniyi (the basis of the Standard used in Baghdad), Surci, Warmawa, Xosnaw.
23. Zaza = Northern Kurdish = Western Kurdish. Ds. including Akre, Amadiye, Barwari, Gulli, Zakho, Sheikhan, Dohuk.
24. Luri. Southwestern Iran.
25. Mazanderani. Northern Iran.
26. Persian. Ds. Afghan Persian, also including Djamchidi = Yemchidi, Firozkodi, Khorasani = Dari, Hazaras, Taimani, Timuri = Taimouri (Afghan Persian is spoken throughout the northcentral portion of Afghanistan from the Iran border on the east to the Pamir Mountains in the northeast along the border of Tadzhik SSR to the north, and Pakistan and Kashmir across the mountains to the south); Tehrani Persian, including Anaraki, Araki, Bandar-Abbasi, Biabanaki, Bihbihani, Birjandi, Hamadani, Jahromi, Judeo-Persian, Kashani, Kazirauni, Kermani, Lari, Mahallati, Na'ini, Qazvini, Seden, Semnani, Shahrudi, Shirazi, Shushtar-Dizfali, Tungistani, Yazdi, Zarandi (central and southcentral Iran); Tajik = Tadjik = Tadziki = Tadzhik, including Galcha in the Pamir Mountains (spoken in northeastern Afghanistan in the areas of Budakhshan, Panjsher, Kabul, and in Tadzhik SSR). 20,000,000. Primarily in Iran, Afghanistan, Tadzhik SSR, Iraq, and the islands of the Persian Gulf. Concentrated most heavily in a belt from the western portion of Iran eastward through northern Afghanistan, and thence north-

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Sudan, Dar Fur, extending into Chad (1,000).

KOMAN (q.v.)

MABAN (q.v.)

SAHARAN (q.v.)

2. Songhai = Sonrai = Soñay. Ds. also Dendi, Zarma = Dyerma. 400,000. Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, Dahomey.

AFFILIATION. Some of the languages classified by Greenberg (1966) and Bender (1971) as NILO-SAHARAN are classified by others either as AFROASIATIC or as NIGER-CONGO (under NIGER-KORDOFANIAN). Greenberg concedes that some of the languages now classified under NIGER-CONGO might be related to languages now classified under NILO-SAHARAN, but these (eastern languages) "if related at all [to NIGER-CONGO languages], display a connection of a more remote nature" (p. 6). Fodor regards Greenberg's NILO-SAHARAN to be the least convincing of the four maximum classes postulated for Africa.

NUPE-GBARI

GROUPING. Williamson (1972b) suggests that Igbirra (3) is sufficiently divergent from the other languages listed below that it should not be included in a subgroup with them, but rather forms a separate, coordinate subgroup of KWA.

1. Gade = Kyedye.
2. Gbari = Gwari = Gwali = Goali. Ds. Gbari Gyenguen = Matai = Gangan, Gbari Kangye = Kwange, Gbari Yamma Gayegi, Gbari Yamma of Paiko. 155,000. Nigeria, north of Niger-Benue confluence in Zaria, Benue, and Niger Provinces.
3. Igbir(r)a = Ebira = Kwotto. Ds. Igbira-Hima = Ihima = Okene Igbira, Igbira-Igu = Bira = Biri = Egu = Ika = Igbira-Rehe, Igbira-Panda = Kwotto = Igbira-Lele = Umaisha Igbira. 150,000. Igbirra Division, Kwara State, and Akoko-Edo Division, Mid-Western State, Nigeria.
4. Nupe. Ds. also Bassa-Nge = Ibara, Dido = Ganagana, Ebe = Abewa = Agalati = Anupe, Kakanda = Akanda, Kupa = Gupa = Kupanchi; Kakanda may be a separate language, rather than a dialect of Nupe. Trs. Batachi, Beni = Bini, Benu, Cakpang, Ebagi, Gbedye, Gwagba, Kusopa, Nupe Zam. 325,000. Nigeria, both banks of the Niger in Ilorin and Niger provinces.

AFFILIATION. Member of KWA phylum.

NŪRISTĀNĪ = KAFIRI

GROUPING. Both the NURISTANI group of languages and the DARDIC group have been reclassified in recent years; both had been classed as IRANIAN by Grierson 1903-1927. The DARDIC languages are now grouped among INDIC languages, while NURISTANI has been given the status of a separate branch within INDO-IRANIAN, coordinate with INDIC and IRANIAN (Morgenstierne 1961; Strand 1973).

1. Aškun = Ashkun(d). Ds. Ašhūru-vēri (including Kolatā, Titin Bajaygāl), Gramsāra-viri, Sōru-viri = Wāmāi. Afghanistan.
2. Kalāša-alā = Waigali = Wai-alā = Waigeli. Ds. Čima-Nišey-alā (including Čima, Nišeygrām in the lower Wāygal Valley); Varjan-alā (including Amešdeš, Jamač, Vaygal, Veligal, Zōnčigal, in the upper Wāygal Valley). Afghanistan.
3. Kati = Bašgali. Ds. Kamviri (4,000; spoken by the Kom tribe in Kómbrom = Kāmdēš and other villages; by the Kšto tribe, in Kštōrn = Kuštoz [Lamérčiviri is a dialect variant spoken by Kšto tribesmen in the settlements of Laméroč = Lagorbats and Bačrāyēl on the Čitrāl = Kunar River in Pakistan]); Katóviri (including Eastern Katóviri in Břagómačol and other villages in the upper Landay Sin basin, and a few enclaves in Čitrāl State, Pakistan; Western Katóviri [including the subdialects of Ktivi = Kantivo, Kulām, Péruk = Papruk, and Řamgól]); Mumviri (in the villages of Mumórm, Mangúl, and Saskū; a transitional dialect between Kamviri and Katóviri). Afghanistan, Pakistan.
4. Nangalāmi = Nigalāmi. D. also Gřangal = Gōgol. Afghanistan.
5. Tregāmi = Gambīri. Ds. Gambīr, Kačār. Afghanistan. Perhaps a dialect of Kalāša-alā (2).
6. Wasi-weri = Prasun = Pārūnī = Veron. Ds. Central (in the villages of Sēč, Ūcū, Ušūt, and Zumū = Cucum = Satsumgrom); Lower (in the village of Ušūt); Upper (in the village of Šupu). Afghanistan.

AFFILIATION. Member of INDO-IRANIAN within INDO-EUROPEAN.

NYULNYULAN

GROUPING. Spoken in the coastal area surrounding King Sound and as far south as Broome, Australia (Nekes and Worms 1953).

1. Jauor = Yauor = Yauera = Djauor.
2. Nyigina = Njikenā = Njigina = Nyigini.
3. Nyulnyul = Nyul-Nyul = Njul-Njul = Niol-Niol = Nyolnyol. Ds. also Bard = Barda = Bardi, Djaberdjaber = Djaberadjaber, Djauī = Towahi = Tohawi = Ewenu = Ewenyoon, Djugun = Djukan = Jukan, Ngormbal, Nimanbur = Nimanboru.
4. Warwa = Warrwa = Warwai = Warrawai.

AFFILIATION. Member of AUSTRALIAN macro-phylum.

OCEANIC = EASTERN AUSTRONESIAN

GROUPING. Though no evidence has been published to show that EASTERN OCEANIC forms a group apart from other members of OCEANIC, it is generally agreed that POLYNESIAN and certain languages of eastern Melanesia are affiliated as an EASTERN OCEANIC division; however, since comparative work has been attempted for only a few of the many possible candidates for affiliation in eastern Melanesia, the exact membership of EASTERN OCEANIC is still uncertain (Grace 1959, Biggs 1965).

TASMANIAN

GROUPING. Schmidt (1952) on the basis of the limited available materials on the TASMANIAN languages, which became extinct at the end of the nineteenth century, recognized five possible languages, divided into two groups. G. N. O'Grady's reassessment of the material (cited by Wurm 1971b) yielded two languages: Northern Tasmanian, corresponding to Schmidt's Northern; and Southern Tasmanian, corresponding to Schmidt's Northeastern, Mideastern, Southeastern, and Western.

AFFILIATION. Member of INDO-PACIFIC (Greenberg 1971b).

TEQUISTLATECAN = CHONTAL

GROUPING. There are two groups of TEQUISTLATECAN speakers: a coastal group and a mountain group (Paul Turner 1967, 1969; Waterhouse 1969). 8,000-9,000.

1. Tlamelula.
2. Mountain Tequistlateco.

AFFILIATION. Member of HOKAN.

TIBETAN

GROUPING. Difficulties in accounting for dialect versus separate language varieties make it unclear whether TIBETAN represents two languages, as listed below, or as many as four separate languages, or as few as one language with all reported varieties being dialects of such a possible single language.

Grierson (1903-1927) used a single language name, Bhōṭiā, as a cover term under which he listed 14 dialects, bifurcated into a pair of groups that correspond to languages numbered (1) and (2) below.

Shafer (1955) divides his branch called 'Bodish' (equivalent to Bhōṭiā) into four groups of dialects, namely, West, East, Central, and South: the last named group includes only two dialects, Groma and Sikkimese. The 'West Bodish' group is included under language numbered (1), below; the other 'Bodish' groups are included under (2).

The basis for the two-language division of TIBETAN is given by Roy Miller (1955).

Both Bhōṭiā and Bodish are derived from 'bod' of Classical Tibetan, which in practice is taken as the proto-language from which the modern dialects have descended. Hoffman (1967) has now discovered Žaṅ-žun, another classical language of Tibet, now extinct, which he counts as a sister language of Classical Tibetan.

1. Central Tibetan = Bhōṭiā of Tibet = Bhotanta = Huniyā = Kazi = Lama = Shalgnō. Ds. also Āba = Batang, Choni = Chona, Dä-njong-kā = Dandzongka = Sikkimese = Bhōṭiā of Sikkim (10,000-20,000), Dartsemdo = Tatsienlu, Dru, Garhwal = Bhōṭiā of Garhwal (4,300), Groma = Tromawa (including Upper and Lower Groma), Gtsang, Hanniu, Jad = Džad = Bhōṭiā of Tehri Garhwal (100), Kāgatē (11,500), Kumaun, Lhasa = Dbus = Ü, Lhoke = Bhōṭiā of Dukpa = Bhōṭiā of Bhutan (5,100-8,500), Lhoskad = Hloka, Mnyamskad = Nyamkat = Bud-kat = Bod-skad = Sangyas = Sangs-Rgyas = Bhōṭiā of Upper Kanawar (1,550), Ngambo = Amdo, Nganshuenkuan = Anshuenkuan Nyarong, Panakha-

- Panags, Paurong, Sharpā = Bhōṭiā of northwestern Nepal (900-5,200), Sotati-po, Sikkim, Spiti (3,550), Tseku, Takpa = Dwags.
2. West Tibetan = West Bodish. Ds. also Balti = Balti = Sbalt = Bhōṭiā of Baltistan, including Purik = Burig = Bhōṭiā of Purik (135,500-148,000); Kham = Khams = Khams-yal = Bhōṭiā of Khams (11,400; eastern Tibet, between Ü Province and China); Ladakhi = Ladakhi = Ladwags = Budhi = Bod Buṭun = Mar-yul, including Hanu, Leh, Rong, Sham (29,800-33,300); Lahul = Lāhuli = Bhōṭiā of Lahul (450-1,600). India (Kashmir), eastern Tibet.

AFFILIATION. Member of TIBETO-BURMAN.

TIBETO-BURMAN

GROUPING. In general, TIBETO-BURMAN includes all SINO-TIBETAN languages except those classified as CHINESE, KAM-TAI, and MIAO-YAO; in particular, TIBETO-BURMAN is a cover term for the following groups treated in separate articles (q.v.):

BODO-NAGA-KACHIN

BURMESE-LOLO

GYARUNG-MISHMI

KAREN

NAGA-KUKI-CHIN

TIBETAN.

Of these groups, TIBETAN is the northernmost; all the rest are found south of Tibet and eastward through Burma into adjacent states of Southeast Asia.

The validity of some aspects of this TIBETO-BURMAN classification is open to critical question, as appears in the summary by Benedict (1972) of SINO-TIBETAN comparative work. The TIBETAN group is the only TIBETO-BURMAN group that has been extensively compared with CHINESE (Bodman 1971).

AFFILIATION. Member of SINO-TIBETAN.

TIMOR-ALOR

GROUPING. Abui and Oirata, sometimes listed as AUSTRONESIAN, are placed in this group by Greenberg (1971b).

1. Abui = Baruē = Barawahing = Namatalaki. Ds. also Kaluiwa, Loral, Makadai, and possibly Kabola(?) including Hamap(?), Kamang(?), Kawél(?) = Limbur(?), Kelong(?) including Makunabein(?), Kolana-Wersin(?), Kui-Kramang(?) including Malua(?), Lumu(?), Maneta(?), Pandai(?), Seboda(?), Wululi(?). Alor.

TIMOR. Languages (3) and (4) are more closely related to each other than either is to (2) (Greenberg). All are spoken on Timor, except Oirata on nearby Kisar. Kemak, previously listed in this group, has been shown to be AUSTRONESIAN by Stevens (1967).

2. Bunak = Buna'. 50,000.

3. Makasai = Makassar.

4. Oirata.

Dagoda(?); Kairui(?), Midik(?), Naumik(?).